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## Select Poetry.

### The Departed.

BY G. C. KENNEDY.

There are many graves in the churchyard lone,  
Where I often sit and weep  
For the dearly loved who have passed on  
In Death's cold prison sleep.  
And my aching heart will often crave  
To rest with them in the silent grave.  
In that sad place my mother lies,  
Death came and took her there,  
Ere I had seen her face  
Her fond maternal care.  
But oh! the bitter truth I know,  
Since I have seen her face,  
And oft I go with recent tread,  
Where she lies in the churchyard lone,  
To meet on joyous feet  
Of youth's untrodden ground.  
For oh! my sweet, even though my tears,  
To look back on departed years,  
And there I muse o'er many a friend  
Of old and changeful love,  
Who sleep unconscious of the heart  
In solitude above.  
But I'll not grieve that time they lie,  
For best is they in youth that die!  
Yes, best is they in the churchyard lone,  
Their rest is long and sweet,  
All undisturbed by life's bleak storms  
Above their heads that beat.  
And soon, I trust, I shall be there,  
Like them, oblivious to my woe!

## General Intelligence.

### The New Indian War.

This seems to be an event now determined upon by the present administration, and is a most serious event for St. Louis. She has a great trade on the Plains and the upper Missouri, which are to be the seat of these hostilities, where there is neither now, nor ever has been, a speck of Indian war with the whites. There have been depredations upon the whites on these rivers, but no wars; and the event at Fort Laramie last August has not altered the peaceful relations of the tribes. The brothers and nephews of Matoh-i-wa, killed by Lieut. Grant's command, "covered up his blood," according to their custom, after he died of his wounds, by killing a United States mail party in sight of the place where the blood of their relative had been shed. That done, all has been peace and quietness since for fifty years before. The fur traders operate as usual, and with unusual success last winter. Numerous outfits are now being made in St. Louis for the trade of the present year. Emigrants go without molestation, and even the U. S. mail is safe. We have heard of none of those formidable attacks upon Fort Laramie which threw our military in that quarter into such awful alarm last autumn, and made them call out so heavily for more troops. We have not heard of a dragon being attacked, or chased, or even scared, outside of the post. We have heard of none of those things, and we have heard just the contrary, to wit, that troops, travelers, traders, United States mail, and every body are just as unmolested as they ever were; and all going their way, and attending to their business, as in a state of profound peace. We could multiply reports to any amount to this effect, but content ourselves, for the present, with a single one, because we find it in writing and in print, and from an authentic source, and especially applying to the United States mail, both going and coming, and to those Sioux who are the special object of the military expedition. This is the item:

VERY LATE FROM UTAH TERRITORY.  
Independence, March 12.—The party which went out with the Salt Lake mail in January, returned yesterday. They report that Capt. Steptoe, who was appointed Governor of Utah, has neither declined nor accepted that station yet. Brigham Young was still Governor de facto.

"They left the Salt Lake City on the 8th ult. Snow very deep on the mountains, and difficult to travel. They met the party which went out in February, at Scott's Bluffs getting on prosperously. They met with no disturbance from the Indians. They report that several tribes are disaffected and threaten hostilities, but as yet no depredations have been committed. They passed through an encampment of about 150 lodges of Sioux, without molestation.

"The mail party was conducted by Mr. Jesse Jones. Col. Bridges came with the mail from Fort Laramie, and also Mr. and Mrs. Barrada, of St. Joseph."

This is the latest news from the supposed seat of war, and is not only authentic in itself, but conformable to the universal report, and believed in by those most interested in peace or war, among these Indians, namely, the fur traders—who are now making their outfit for the year's trade, (as far as military orders will allow,) under their licenses from the United States, and according to its laws: to the serious damage of some of the traders, to the probable ruin of others, and to the loss of St. Louis of one of its branches of commerce—the oldest branch, once its sole source of prosperity, and still an important and cherished branch. Besides these pecuniary losses from the war, there are a few other considerations to be taken into the account by a moral and thinking people: first, the driving all our northwestern Indians into the hands of the British traders, from which it has been our policy since the declaration of Independence, in 1776, to withhold them; secondly, the fully and inhumanity of the war upon peaceable Indians for a lame fugitive Mormon cow, and the senseless and reckless conduct of a young brevet second lieutenant from a military school, ignorant of everything which a command among the Indians required him to know, and acting militarily where a civil remedy only was required, and converting into a criminal offense, to be punished criminally, an act which was only a debt according to Indian laws, to be satisfied by compensation, and only a depredation under the strictest sense of the United States Indian intercourse laws, (of 1802 and 1834,) to be satisfied by withholding the amount of the depredation, to wit: five dollars from the first annuity due to the offending tribe, and paying it over to the injured party, to be done by the agent; or rather, (to state

the mode of proceeding exactly,) the United States agent to pay for the depredation immediately out of the public money in his hands, and then withhold the amount from the first annuity payment. If this course, thus proscribed by our own laws, had been followed, the whole affair would have been legally and satisfactorily adjusted within three days; for the Indians were there to receive an annuity—the money and goods were on the ground, ready to be delivered—and the agent (Mr. Whitfield) was the way, momentarily expected, and quickly arriving, to make delivery of the annuity, retaining and giving to the Mormon the full value, to be ascertained by testimony present, of his lame (left behind) cow. Thirdly, and finally, the interruption of all the missionary cares of religious societies, for the civilization and christianization of these Indians.

There are some of the consequences of this new Indian war, undertaken without the authority of Congress, not to meet the existing hostilities, (for there are none such to meet) but to punish the Indians for what happened at Fort Laramie, in which our officers were the aggressors, and which consequences, even in their journeyed point of view, cannot be compensated by the abundant expenditure of public money upon our western frontier—and which expenditure, though an actual saving of some millions which plundering comorants would otherwise get through Congress legislation—and a great advantage to our frontier farmers, would still be no indemnity to the actual pecuniary losers, the fur traders of St. Louis and Missouri.—St. Louis Dem.

**Missouri and the Pacific Rail Road.**  
There never has been a time when matters of greater importance to Missouri, and to the whole country, were under consideration than at the present. With no public commotion, no enthusiastic demonstrations of the people, Col. Benton (as a fit climax to the long series of public acts which he has performed) has gone among the capitalists of our country, the hard-working, energetic, business men of the nation, has presented the claims, and insured the support of the greatest national work which history has ever recorded, and has, we trust, procured the protection of government to those who will perform it. We call the Pacific Railroad a national work, because, in our estimation, it is a national work, national in its advantages, and above all, national in its binding and strengthening influences.

Unlike the favorite of the administration, Bob Walker and the nullifiers, it has no need of a ten million appropriation to pay for the privilege of crossing Santa Anna's domain; and unlike, too, the rival road of the Canadians, and the extreme north, it has no need of assistance from "her Majesty's" subjects to remove the impassable barriers of snow, which for half the year invest that frozen region. But laid in the heart of our own domain, connecting by an almost unvarying line the two extremes of our country, it is, in its extent, in a climate mild and salubrious, and through a country, for the most part, rich and fertile, it is eminently American in its position and American in its practicability.

But the chief importance of this work lies in a consideration too likely to be overlooked in the facility of intercourse, and harmony of interest which it promises. Notwithstanding all the beating of demagogues, the Union will be preserved, as long as the masses feel that there is unity of interest between the different positions of the country. (And we differ of no compromise, (and we would not have one of them violated,) we consider the Mississippi river sweeping on its course from our northern, to our southern boundary, with its wide spread arms taking hold of the fastnesses of the Alleghenies, and the Rocky Mountains—we consider this river a greater security for the prosperity of the Union, than all the compromises which our legislators have ever formed. It is the compromise of nature and of destiny, and cannot be repealed. Through its channel there is a unity of interest, of which the people will not deprive themselves. But the east and west have no such compromise, and we have no security that a country, rich in mineral and agricultural resources, and all the elements of national greatness, as are our western territories, would long submit themselves to the perils of a tedious sea-voyage, or a tedious land journey, to the coast, to the seats of legislation, practically more distant than the Canadas from England.—But contrast this railroad, and it is but a pleasant excursion, while the extremes of our country are literally doubly bound together, by "bars of iron."

Mineralogists tell us, that at the moment of formation of a crystal of quartz, Pacific Railroad a national work, because, in our estimation, it is a national work, national in its advantages, and above all, national in its binding and strengthening influences. But the chief importance of this work lies in a consideration too likely to be overlooked in the facility of intercourse, and harmony of interest which it promises. Notwithstanding all the beating of demagogues, the Union will be preserved, as long as the masses feel that there is unity of interest between the different positions of the country. (And we differ of no compromise, (and we would not have one of them violated,) we consider the Mississippi river sweeping on its course from our northern, to our southern boundary, with its wide spread arms taking hold of the fastnesses of the Alleghenies, and the Rocky Mountains—we consider this river a greater security for the prosperity of the Union, than all the compromises which our legislators have ever formed. It is the compromise of nature and of destiny, and cannot be repealed. Through its channel there is a unity of interest, of which the people will not deprive themselves. But the east and west have no such compromise, and we have no security that a country, rich in mineral and agricultural resources, and all the elements of national greatness, as are our western territories, would long submit themselves to the perils of a tedious sea-voyage, or a tedious land journey, to the coast, to the seats of legislation, practically more distant than the Canadas from England.—But contrast this railroad, and it is but a pleasant excursion, while the extremes of our country are literally doubly bound together, by "bars of iron."

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But it is of the interests of Missouri and St. Louis, that we would particularly speak. There has been much said in relation to the progress of our sister city and State, and we now see Chicago, with her decade of roads radiating over the whole surface of the Prairie State. But let Missouri awake from her lethargy, and let the Pacific Railroad through her, and let St. Louis men invest their capital in this great enterprise, and when it is completed, though it should be our only road, we may answer their boasts with all the complacency of the honest to the profit of the fox, "union and commerce." We have one, but it is a lion. St. Louis now occupies the place where the God of nature designed that the rich products of the Missouri, upper Mississippi and Illinois should find a mart—here must the cargoes of their lighter crafts be reshipped, and here the wealth of their rich soil be dispersed. And

when this road shall pour its rich treasures into our midst, when it shall come laden with the gold of California and the wealth of the Indies as a tribute to our original superiority; then shall St. Louis become commercially as it is physically, the centre of our nation, and her bankers and merchants the Rothschilds of America.—St. Louis Democrat.

### Napoleon, Fort Smith and Kansas City Railroad.

Our patrons will excuse us for again referring to this truly national project.—It is emphatically the great enterprise of Arkansas. The engineer is engaged in sectioning sixty miles of the road, preparatory to letting out contracts for grading.—In order to insure the road to pay as well as it may, when completed, we must continue it to the Missouri river, and as Kansas City is a flourishing place, and a place of great trade on that river, at its great Southern bend, and at the mouth of the Kansas river, or as near the mouth as high land can be found—and is the landing point for all the goods and emigration to Kansas Territory, New Mexico, Chihuahua, Matilla Valley, Salinas, Carson Valley, and part of the Cherokee country, and is in the high way to the Rocky Mountains, California, Oregon, and Nebraska; and is in the center of the most fertile valley in the West, abounding in stone coal, lead and gypsum, and well adapted to the growth of hogs, cows, horses, mules, sheep, corn, wheat, oats, rye, hemp, tobacco, flax, blue grass, clover, timothy, herds grass, potatoes, (both Irish and sweet), apples, peaches, pears, grapes, and all fruits and vegetables that can be grown in any part of the West, it seems the natural point to terminate our road.

Missouri has granted a charter for a road from Kansas City to Weston, which will be continued to St. Joseph, Mo., and Council Bluffs, Iowa, and will ultimately be extended to Red River, of the North, and to Lake Superior, which connects us with New Orleans and the Rocky Mountains, in a pretty direct line allowing some deviations to accommodate rich valleys having no outlet all seasons of the year, and to find an easy grade which will afford shipping facilities to our Southern markets—to a vast country that will not ship less than 1,000,000 barrels of pork per annum, and grain enough to feed the allied army, for five years, and coal in quantities sufficient to boil the Gulf of Mexico!

We have in the rich valley of the Arkansas, the best cotton and corn lands, of inexhaustible fertility, the best timber for lumber, and in the hills, coal, lead, iron, slate and marble, which are useless, or infinitely less valuable than would be, if we had our road completed. Let us all unite our energies and complete it.—Pine Bluff Arkan. Republican.

### The Pilot Monopoly.

The St. Louis Intelligencer contains the following explicit admission of the existence of the infamous conspiracy, among certain steamboat owners at St. Louis, to monopolize the carrying trade on the Missouri river, and thus extort most exorbitant prices for freight and passage. The Intelligencer says:—The regular Missouri river packet steam boat men took measures at the opening of the season's business, which will insure them against an evil from which they have greatly suffered heretofore, namely, the undermining competition of outsiders; and while they have thus secured themselves, they have been compelled to hitch to the other horn of a formidable dilemma. The plan of operations was to monopolize the service of all the Missouri river pilots, and this has been done on terms, as one would readily imagine, exceedingly advantageous to the pilots—being no less than the carrying of the boats, which will cost them \$300 per month, for eight months of the year, whether in or out of employment, and they agreeing not to ship on any boat making transient trips. This is a pretty heavy tax, all things considered, but it will no doubt be found no less injurious than would be the transient trips of outsiders, which will cost them as much as the regular packets.

The Missouri river trade is just now exceedingly profitable, the rates being, for passage to St. Joseph, \$15, freight, \$125 per 100 lbs. If a half dozen Ohio river boats could just make a few trips, these prices would go down in a hurry. Some of the upper Ohio river boatsmen, who came down the river, and fed in the morning and evening, and retired to water and shade during the heat of the day. The cattle owned by the boatmen would be followed by a herdman when they went out, and when they came in, I have practical experience in all that I have written, and would be willing to contract with emigrants to perform as stated, or to show them how—excepting, of course, such variations in the amount of crops as is occasioned by bad seasons.

### Napoleon and Kansas City Railroad.

We see a brief notice of this enterprise in the Memphis Eagle and Enquirer, of the 21st inst., and as a loss to determine whether it emanated from a friendly or unfriendly spirit. We, however, intend to present facts sufficient to convince the world that the road will be finished, and that it will be one of the best paying roads in the Union.

Our friends at the other end of the road have not had it in their power, on account of the late, to send off one pound of pork, beef, lard, hemp, tobacco, flour, potatoes, or any of the other numerous articles of commerce. And we, at this season of the year. We intend to finish our road, and exchange our express and pine lumber with the citizens of Kansas, for their gypsum, and fertilize our uplands, eradicate the agave, and convert Arkansas into a garden.—Arkansas, Pine Bluff, Republican.

## Kansas Waters.

### The Settlement of Kansas.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE: Sir—I see by the Tribune that the subject of prairie farming is up for discussion, and that on its decision depends the settlement of Kansas by free or slave labor.

Mr. Stringfellow thinks that none but fore-hand men, such as slaveholders, can settle in the prairie. Mr. Stringfellow is a lawyer, and is probably writing for a consideration.

I am a farmer—have lived in the West twenty years—have made one farm in the prairie—have since moved on to the prairie and made another farm. I tell you how the thing is done now, and I can tell you it used to be done. If my experience will be of any value to emigrants seeking a home in the West, I shall be well paid for writing. For fear you won't print the whole story, I will begin at the best part and tell that first. Two boys with three horses so rigged to a plow as to break twenty acres of prairie and put in corn forty acres of prairie—This will yield 40 bushels to the acre—1,600. I did it last year, except to do it again this year, and so did my neighbors. One boy will drive team and hold the plow; the other will drop the corn, and either cover it with a spade or put it in the furrow with a hoe. They can also put in ten acres of potatoes, pumpkins, &c. They can also break twenty acres and put it in wheat. They can also put in their corn in season to put that ground in wheat; so that next year they may have sixty-two acres in wheat. They can also, if they choose, put in an acre of turnips. This is what free state folk can do. Slave state folk are another stock. They cannot read, nor write, nor invent—they have no ambition, nor any of those qualities which are the ones that Mr. Stringfellow speaks about, and he speaks as though he was acquainted with them. I have seen specimens of them. Two free state boys aged 14 and 16, with a team of three horses, will do what I have said above; i. e. will break sixty acres of prairie ground in one season; raise 1,600 bushels corn; 500 bushels potatoes; 500 bushels pumpkins; and about 600 bushels of wheat. They will feed fifty families, not including stock.

The old folks in the mean time can do the harvesting, building, improving, &c. As much depends on the plow, I will describe it. It must be a cast steel plow that will cut a furrow nine feet wide, with rolling action. This saves the draft of one horse or more, as the soil, roots of the grass, &c., are all cut by the weight of the plow, instead of the draft of the team; as is the case with an upright cutter. The plow must be sharpened every day with a file, and kept with as keen an edge as possible. There must be a gauge fastened to the end of the beam, so that the plow cannot run more than three or four inches deep.—This will save the horse trouble and labor of keeping his plow from running too deep. The corn must be planted so that the roots will strike the ground below the soil. If the spade is used, the planter follows the plow and puts in a row on every third furrow. The spade must be thrust clear through the turf, then pried forward, and the corn thrown in. The team is then withdrawn, and the operator in moving forward steps on the gap made by the spade, closes it up, and leaves it. This is all there is to be done to soil corn till harvest time. It is a good day's work for the above force to put in two acres a day. Many people use a spade, but drop the corn in the furrow so near the surface that it will come up green the furrow side. Next year this soil will all be rotten and plow up like an old manure heap.

It is better for a man to get ten miles into the prairie and make him a farm, than to make one in the timber. He must of course have timber to go to, so that he may have fuel. But as to fences, he won't need any till his hedges are up. There are many crops raised in this old settled State without any fence. A boy with a horse is considered a sufficiently fine fence to protect many hundred acres of corn; and that, too, in a country where herds of cattle may be seen every day.

In Kansas there would be probably very few herds on the prairie during the winter. They would go out, fed in the morning and evening, and retired to water and shade during the heat of the day. The cattle owned by the boatmen would be followed by a herdman when they went out, and when they came in, I have practical experience in all that I have written, and would be willing to contract with emigrants to perform as stated, or to show them how—excepting, of course, such variations in the amount of crops as is occasioned by bad seasons.

Getting the food is the last part of the trouble of settling in a new country, after the first season.

I have spoken only of horses in breaking prairie. Two yokes of oxen will draw the plow with the same ease, but will plow only an acre in a day. The plow must then be rigged to a pair of wheels so that it will run itself, and require but one hand to drive the team and tend the plow alone. The clets which hold the plow-beam are fastened to the axle-tree, a little slanting, so as to allow the wheel to go in the furrow, and yet keep the plow firm and level. Large plows require more team in proportion to their size.

I come now to the more difficult part of my subject, viz: The building, fencing, and dividing of lands and produce. Suppose sixteen families wish to settle together, and make a farming neighborhood. They would go out into the prairie and claim four sections. That would make 2,560 acres, or a quarter of a section to a family. Let them lay out two roads through this, crossing at right angles in the center. Here they should all build together. This is necessary for mutual safety, convenience, and general economy. They can build large or small,

according to their means. Each cottage may have an ample garden and sufficient room for all necessary out-buildings. It would be an advantage to have the plan so that all the out-buildings, groves and orchards, would be on the west side of the dwellings, so as to break the common prairie winds. There should be a school house and shops in close proximity. Thus, you would have all the pleasures and conveniences of a village, with none of its confinement, inconvenience, and poverty. Every family would have their farm near by—the farthest not over a mile away. This is considered very handy here, as many of our farms are from one to two, three or five miles long.

It is a common thing for renters who live in villages to go three miles to their daily work, and then get only one-third of the crop.

To make the most of this plan there should be a small steam-engine to pump the water, saw the wood and lumber, grind the grain, as well as to thresh and clean it, cut feed for cattle and horses, churn, wash, turn the grindstone, and do many other little jobs that poor people from free States need to have done. This engine, skillfully arranged, will do the work of two hundred slaves. This engine and building, with the necessary machinery, can belong to the whole Company, or to one, as they may choose. If it belongs to the whole, then those who own it must cultivate the land of him who runs it, as if he were working on himself. For the first few years it will be immaterial whose land is worked, as the grain must be divided equally, when it is harvested, among all the laborers, or families. Each one will be obliged to labor according to his occupation, for the good of the whole. This will have to be a matter of agreement. Those who build and those who till the soil are equally necessary to the existence of the whole.

All the harvesting and mowing must be done by machinery, as well as the sowing and planting. Every place where a labor-saving implement can be used must be applied. This will be the unpaid labor, or the slave-labor, of emigrants from free States; and I can assure them it will not run away.

The illustration which I have made of 160 acres, may be increased probably to 64 families. They can settle in a center of a four-mile square or 16 sections, making their most distant land two miles from the center.

This plan has none of the objections of "communism" technically so called; and more than all its imaginary advantages. There is but one obstacle to its success. And that is, the uneducated selfishness of poor folks from free States, a trifling affair of not the worth of a dollar will be a source of discord for months or years. A pig breaks into a garden and destroys a peck of potatoes, or a hen flies over the fence and steals a chicken feed, or some other equally trifling thing, and entirely accidental, will create a row that calls for the greatest wisdom to allay. Some men will get sick, and others do not know as much as they might, and so on through the whole chapter.

The dread of such annoyances as these keep people from associating and uniting their labor as much as they otherwise would.

Poor folks from Slave States have double the patience of these. They can live in houses without windows, in neighborhoods without books or school-houses; can suffer their pigs to root up their "truck-patch," and sit in the door and smoke, and never desire a change. But the trespass of one hen or one pig in our State will often run a family out of their property.

Provided emigrants are a class who need not overlook such annoyances, or what is better, prevent them from occurring, I will next tell them how to fence.

First break up a hedge-row, ten or twenty feet wide, around the whole tract. This will keep off the prairie fires. Then on the line of your land set out an Osage Orange hedge; also, on the side line of the road. This is a good fence for free States, and it is a good fence for cattle of any kind. Wherever you expect to need a fence, break up a hedge-row, and plant it as soon as possible. Think of no other fence except temporary ones about the buildings.

As soon as it is desired, the land can be divided into quarter-sections, and each family commence planting out trees, &c. There are many crops raised in this old settled State without any fence. A boy with a horse is considered a sufficiently fine fence to protect many hundred acres of corn; and that, too, in a country where herds of cattle may be seen every day.

In Kansas there would be probably very few herds on the prairie during the winter. They would go out, fed in the morning and evening, and retired to water and shade during the heat of the day. The cattle owned by the boatmen would be followed by a herdman when they went out, and when they came in, I have practical experience in all that I have written, and would be willing to contract with emigrants to perform as stated, or to show them how—excepting, of course, such variations in the amount of crops as is occasioned by bad seasons.

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about 35 feet long by 30 wide. It was built in this manner, on a good stone foundation.—

Prepare the mortar in a bed by tramping and mixing in a large quantity of straw, or prairie hay. Lay the mortar on about two feet thick, as fast as it will dry hard enough to support itself. When the wall is high enough to build a scaffold, the mud can be raised by a pulley, with a horse. Put in the door and window frames, and joint the same as in brick houses. Brace the frames across the inside to prevent the walls from springing them in. When the walls are up, if they have bulged out or in, they can be heaved true with a broad-ax. This wall may stand exposed to the weather for many years without injury. But the true finish is to plaster it outside and in.

Some mould their clay into large bricks, 6 by 12, and lay them up. But that is unnecessary, as the walls are no better than when laid immediately from the mortar bed. This house, when finished and whitewashed, has the appearance of marble at a little distance. It is the most comfortable home for young and winter parties that can be built, and is also the cheapest. When a number of them are going up, there, must be no time lost, as the workmen can go from one to another when waiting for the walls to dry. The joists and frames, and shingles and lath, can all be split and hewed out in the woods without waiting for a saw mill.

I apprehend but little difficulty in the way of intelligent emigrants settling in a new country. Provisions may be high for a few months this year, on account of the drought last year. But this will only be, in the amount of the difference between the low and high provisions here will consume, not over five dollars for each person.

Grand Prairie, Ind., Feb. 20, '55.

## Original Poetry.

### Home-Splitter's Song.

BY HE-30.

O, brother, go,  
To home where the deep  
The billows are tranquil,  
The gale is asleep—  
Earth has her bowers  
Kindred hearts meet there,  
And tears cease to flow from eyes loving that weep.  
Stars brightly beam  
The stars kindly glow,  
Like beams of love  
Lighted up in the sky—  
O, brother, go,  
But brighter the love-gems whose charms never die.

## Hygienic.

### Vegetarians for Kansas.

BY HENRY S. CLINE.

In reply to numerous inquiries in relation to the Vegetarian Kansas Emigration Company, a prospectus of which appeared in the VEGETARIAN ALMANAC, we are glad to be able to communicate the fact, that this company has already been the means of bringing together Vegetarians from various parts of the country, several of whom, members of the company, are now on their way to Kansas, with instructions to report the results of their explorations as to locality, soil, &c., to the secretary, with a view to the ultimate location of a Vegetarian settlement. When such reports are received, more decided action will be taken with regard to the permanent settlement of a larger number of persons.

In the carrying out of such a project, care and caution is necessarily taken to avoid raising the expectations of those desiring to embark in such an enterprise, in order to prevent disappointment. There is one object of the Company which has already been gained; namely, the making known to each other, such Vegetarians as are going to Kansas, and who, but for the Company, would perhaps settle at remote distances from each other, and feeling themselves solitary and alone in their "Vegetarian" practice, might sink into flesh-eating habits; while by the introduction afforded by this Company, they become known to each other, and are thereby sustained in their practice. If no other good than this resulted, it would be a benefit fully adequate to the dollar paid by each member as a guarantee of his determination to cooperate in the work.

But there is no reason why the whole plan of the Company should not be worked out; and from the practical nature of the correspondence already going on, there is every reason to believe that it will be. There is nothing more needed for the permanent success of the Vegetarian movement than a concentration of effort for the accomplishment of the following objects, which the Vegetarian Kansas Emigration Company is designed to effect:

I. The establishment, in the center of the United States, of a permanent home for Vegetarians, where all the appliances for the production of their favorite articles of diet, fruits and farinaceous productions, are at hand; viz: rich soil; salubrious and healthful climate; pure water, &c.

II. The concentration, in a joint stock company, of the means possessed by each; so as to secure the first and necessary provisions, implements, building materials, &c., for the settlement, at the wholesale prices.

III. The concerted action of Vegetarians as associated being used for the establishment of a system of direct dealing, supplying the productions of the soil of the best quality direct from the producers.

ers to the consumers, without the enormous profits of speculators and retailers coming between these respective parties.

IV. The dissemination of practical Vegetarian information in connection with the supply of the articles of Vegetarian diet.

V. The calling public attention to the subject of Vegetarian diet in a way no more theoric movement in the form of lectures or publications ever can be expected to accomplish.

The articles most needed for the success of Vegetarianism are the various kinds of fruits, rye, dried or preserved, farinaceous productions, such as hominy, cracked wheat, Indian meal, Graham flour and Graham crackers, farina, &c. Now these, if produced in abundance, and supplied at moderate prices, would be sure to command a sale all over the United States, and a company of persons associated on principle would soon be established in public estimation for supplying genuine articles, just as the Shakers are established as packers of genuine herbs, &c.

Here, then, we consider, is an enterprise worthy the exertions of young and enterprising Vegetarians. By going to Kansas in such a company, they would be preserved from all temptation to depart from the principles they so highly value, and by united effort they may become the means of inducing thousands to adopt a system of diet so highly conducive to their happiness and well-being.

There are other ideas which some members of the Company desire to work out, such as the commencement of a school, through dietetic and physiological school, where at a low price, or in return for labor performed, the young man, or woman without money and without friends may become educated in physiological knowledge, and learn to preserve themselves and those who may become dependent on them in health and the enjoyment of life. Also, the establishment of a Water Cure on the Vegetarian principles, and at such a cheap rate that invalids of small means can avail themselves of its advantages.

With regard to the form of settlement, it is proposed to locate in such a manner as that each member shall have pre-emption right to 160 acres, so situated around an Osage park or public grounds, as to ultimately form city lots. The octagon form to be preserved in all the streets around the central park, from each angle of which avenues are to extend, dividing, in the first instance, the farms of the settlers, and in the after working out of the plan, the various blocks of the city, and intersecting the streets running from avenue to avenue. When such city is constructed, it is proposed to call it "Octagon City." The first houses would be built in a neighborhood around an octagonal park of about 640 acres, or one mile, and as the city becomes populated, the front portions of the farms on which the first houses are built, could be sold as building lots, and the settlers could remove further back to make way for the city.

Such is briefly the plan of the Vegetarian Kansas Emigration Company, and as is for Vegetarians residing in various parts of the country to say how far they will join in carrying out the project.

We have already received from different sections of the Union expressions of cordial sympathy in their work, and in some instances such expressions have been accompanied with the most substantial proof of sincerity and earnestness. We shall be most happy to afford further information to inquirers as the plan progresses.—Water-Cure Journal.

## Miscellaneous.

### Kansas Election.

A slavery propagandist has written a letter on this subject which is published in the Chicago Democrat. He says: "We are having stormy times out here about the Kansas election. We supposed that the division of the Territories was so that the northern one should be free of the southern one slave. Else, why were they divided at so early a day when one government would answer for both? We expected the Abolitionists would trouble us somewhat, but we had no fears as to the final result as to them. Evidently we have learned that Gov. Reader is against us under the advice of the Administration. Alarmed at his defeat in the free States since the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, it is supposed that Gen. Pierce is trying to recover his popularity in the North by excluding slavery from Kansas. And this has caused the greatest possible excitement all through this region. We have our secret lodges all over the State, where we raise men and means, and thousands will be in Kansas in this State before the election comes off.

"We are very sanguine. You may ask cannot slaves be taken to Kansas now? Certainly they can; but we want some law passed for their protection after they get there, or we shall lose them all."

"At the coming election in Kansas, there is no other question but slavery and anti-slavery, and we shall be greatly disappointed if slavery does not carry."

### Slavery in Kansas.

According to the census returns of Kansas there are